The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 631.

WASHINGTON.

The Beginning of the Break-up of the Cabinet.

Grant Goes to Georgia to Get a New Attorney General.

And Finds a Man by the Name of Ackerman.

Adoption of the Bingham Compromise by the House of Representatives.

The Cuban Radicals Eat Humble Pie.

The Bibulous Yates Takes Issue with Schuyler and then Subsides.

Consul Perry and Senator Howard Lock Horns.

The Lie Direct.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.)

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The compromise on the Cuban question, which was brought forward by the Administration on yesterday, triumphed in the House to-day by a majority of seventeen. It ends the whole matter for this session; and, while it goes so far as to recognize the existence of war in Cuba, it studiously avoids all reference indirectly to belligerent rights for the Cubans, and in this respect is the cause of great disappointment to the friends of Cuba. The resolution, as passed by the House, authorizes the President to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been carried on, and, if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations. The proposition to amend the neutrality laws so as to give both parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, so that the Cubans could get arms, guanboats, etc., was lost by 74 to 100, all the Democrats voting for it. It is thought that the Senate will do nothing on the question.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Committee took another tilt at the Georgia bill to-day, and agreed to report it for the admission of the State at once, at the same time repealing all laws which prohibit the organization of the Georgia militia. It was decided to allow the Bingham amendment, for a new election of the Legislature this fall, to be offered in the House for a vote.

CABINET CHANGE.

The nomination to the Senate to-day of Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, to be Attorney General vice Judge Hoar, resigned, was the first authoritative information that a change in the Cabinet had really taken place, though rumors were freely circulating last night that one was impending. The reasons for the change are variously stated. The friends of Judge Hoar intimate that he has withdrawn in pursuance of an intention determined on for some time to withdraw to a less laborious and active life, but those in a position to know declare that the President has been willing for the last three months to accept his resignation, which was promptly done as soon as tendered. Some two months ago the President was urged by one or two Senators to replace Judge Hoar by the appointment of a Pennsylvanian, and Wayne McVeigh, of that State who has just been appointed Minister to Turkey, was named for the position. The President, however, was desirous of giving the South a place in the Cabinet, provided he could secure a fitting representative.

The name of Mr. Ackerman, who had been a candidate for United States District Judge, and who is at present United States District Attorney for Georgia, was suggested to him, and after consultation on Sunday with Judge Underwood, who was a member of the thirty-sixth Congress, and other Georgia Republicans as to the ability and character of Mr. Ackerman, the President decided to nominate him as Attorney General. He will of course be confirmed. Mr. A. is fifty-four or fifty-five years of age, and a native of New Hampshire, but has resided in Georgia for the last twenty years. He is in politics a radical Republican, was a Grant elector, and indorsed the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and, it is said, would have been nominated for the U. S. Senate by the Bullock Legislature in January last had he desired it.

OTHER CHANGES RUMORED.

The change has started a very general rumor, unfounded it is believed, that there are to be other changes in the Cabinet, and that Secretaries Fish, Creswell and Robeson will resign before the present session ends. There is no doubt that, so far as some Republican Senators have had a proper opportunity to urge upon the President a reorganization of his Cabinet before the fall elections, they have unhesitatingly recommended a change in the State Department, and one of these Senators, a prominent Western Republican, has been confident all along that there would be a new Secretary of State before the 1st of July.

THE BIBULOUS YATES.

The most prolific individual of scenes in the Senate Chamber is the bibulous Yates. Hardly a fortnight is allowed to pass without an unsteady demonstration from this Senator. The latest occurred to-day, when that distinguished man made a vain attempt to get the ear of the Vice President. The failure so worried him as to produce a series of rather comical orations and gesticulations to the statesman in his immediate vicinity. Notwithstanding the assertion of the Vice President that he had not heard the Senator, Yates made a square issue. He was, however, finally prevailed upon to subside which he did in a patronizing way to those around him, assuring them that in respect for them only would he consent to waive his claims to recognition from the presiding officer.

RUMORS.

The town is full of rumors to-night of additional Cabinet resignations, but none of them can be verified. It is ascertained that Secretary Fish has intimated to the President that his resignation is at his disposal, but it certainly has not been accepted as yet.

ACKERMAN'S ANTECEDENTS.

Since the adjournment of Congress Senators and members have inquired into the antecedents of the new Attorney General, and there is a terrible feeling of disappointment among the Republicans at the selection, and a general feeling expressed among the opponents of Secretary Fish that he should not leave, for fear his successor may be dragged from obscurity.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

There was quite a scene in the San Domingo Committee to-day when, in reply to a question, Consul Perry, who was on the witness stand, stated that Senator Howard had approached him to influence him not to write a report to the State Department on the imprisonment of Hatch, and that if he would not Howard would make it all right with the President. Senator Howard, who was present denounced the statement as false; but Perry reiterated it, and pulled out of his pocket some of Howard's visiting cards with memoranda on them. There was a positive sensation over this. The Committee had hard work to keep order and preserve the peace. After all, it is believed that the evidence will yet show up the improper influences used in negotiating the San Domingo treaty.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, to be Attorney General of the United States, vice E. P. Hoar, resigned.

Mr. Ackerman, nominated for Attorney General, is U. S. Attorney for Georgia. He is a native of New Hampshire, about 45 years old; emigrated to Georgia about 25 years ago; studied law with the late Judge Berrien; was originally a Whig and always a strong national man; opposed secession, and was among the earlier members of the Republican party.

The President nominated Benj F. Pierotte, of California, Consul at Bucharest.

UNION LEAGUE.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, in New York, is postponed to the 28th inst.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL.

The excitement in the capital, owing to the state of Cuban affairs, exceeds anything ever before witnessed. Private assurances of a recast of the whole Cabinet are freely given by the Presidents. There are ominous hints of impeachment. Mr. Butler is emphatically execrated by the Republicans.

RED CLOUD WAS OLAD.

The Government authorities have decided to comply with the request made by Red Cloud recently, for horses to carry his party home from the terminus of the railroad, and so notified him by telegraph. His reply, received from New York, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the intelligence has made his heart very big, and he is now very glad and gratified.

THE WORLD EXHIBITION OF MECHANICS AND ARTS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Manufactures of the House, left this evening for Philadelphia, to meet the committee having in charge the subject of the world exhibition of mechanics and arts in that city on the centenary of the declaration of American independence.

MAJOR RODNEY SMITH,

Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and is to be assigned to the Department of Dakota.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE HOAR.

The friendly relations between Judge Hoar and the President have never been interrupted. When recently Judge Hoar tendered his resignation for the first time in writing, the President accepted it, with the intimation that, as the South had no Judge on the Supreme bench, it seemed fair that that section should have a representative in the Cabinet, and, therefore, inquiries were made as to a suitable successor. The ascertained qualifications of Judge Ackerman being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated to-day to the Senate. Toward the close of the proceedings of that body this evening an ineffectual motion was made to go into executive session in order that the nomination might be acted upon. This will probably be done to-morrow.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence passed between Judge Hoar and the President:

Attorney General's office, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1870.

SIR: I resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, the resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 15, 1870.

MY DEAR JUDGE: In accepting your resignation as Attorney General upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the occasion to express to you my high appreciation of the able, patriotic and devoted manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In no degree do I fail to appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association officially in public place. Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the present administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

To E. R. Hoar, Attorney General.

Judge Hoar has been telegraphed, and is on his way to Washington.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 16.—The Abolitionists are urging the Government to insist on the emancipation of the slaves in the Cuban colonies.

Monsigneur Corpil questions the truth of the rumor lately published by John Bull to the effect that the Marquis of Bute contemplated a return to the Anglican communion. He says the Marquis is at present in Spain, beyond the reach of the rumor.

The Times doubts the success of the New German-American Bank at Frankfort, which, if successful, would be a discredit to America.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandera are to make a state visit to Reading the first of July. The municipal authorities and citizens generally are making extensive preparations for their reception.

Reuter's office of foreign news, publishes a card in which he assures the public that the rowing match between the Tyne and St. Johns (N. B.) crews will certainly come off, and that the stakes are put up.

In the case of Hill vs. Ribbett, where an inheritance in the property of the late Mr. White, of Yorkshire, amounting to £300,000, was claimed by a daughter born in New York, the claim was barred by proofs of a valid Scotch marriage of the deceased previous to his marriage in New York.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 16.—It is reported that Prince Napoleon is ill. The Emperor is still suffering from an attack of gout, but is not dangerous. The Court goes to St. Cloud next week.

LONDON, June 16.—A telegram says the French Emperor has rheumatism in his right leg, and Prince Napoleon is also ill at Meudon.

PARIS, June 16.—A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France was introduced into the Corps Legislatif to-day, and referred to a committee.

The abolition of stamp duty on newspapers is decided on by the Government.

The Consul General of the United States entertained at dinner last night the new Minister to Washington, Prevost Paradat. Among the guests present were the new French Minister to Switzerland, several members of the Cabinet and Labouisye.

The Journal Des Debats eulogizes the appointment of Paradat, and says he is clearly the right man in the right place.

M. Bellonet is appointed secretary of first class to the French legation at Washington; and M. Wormond second class. They sail for New York with the new ambassador in a few days.

The examination of the officers of the International Workmen's Society takes place on the 23d inst. before the Police Tribunal. The charge made against them is maintaining a secret society contrary to law.

The Emperor is still suffering from gout.

Musacio, formerly of New York, is appointed director of the Italian opera in Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 16.—Nine thousand registers of civil marriages are to be opened by the middle of August.

Great satisfaction is felt here at the message of President Grant on the Cuban question.

ROME.

ROME, June 16.—The Ecumenical Council will commence the discussion of the last chapter of the Infallibility to-day. The dispatch which says that the dogma has been adopted is evidently erroneous.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PARIS, June, 16.—Bourse closed firm. Rentes 72f 25c.

LONDON, June 16, Evc.—Consols for money 93½; for account 93¾. American securities—6's 90¾; 5-20's, 67; 10's, 67. Erie 18¾. Illinois Central 103½. Great Western 28½.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales 10,000 bales—including 2,000 bales American. Receipts 10,000 bales—including 6,000 bales American. Futures quiet. California white wheat 10s 9d@10s 10c; Red Western No. 2 9s 3-4@10s. Western corn 29s 3d. Peas 37s 6d. Pork quiet at 84s 6d. Bacon 38s. Lard 39s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 37s for cumberland.

LONDON, June 16.—Tallow dull at 45s 6d. Sugar to arrive at 27s 6d.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cotton quiet at 130f.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—Bonds firm. Petroleum at Antwerp quiet.

THE WEST.

Railroad Accident—Indians on the War Path—Shooting Affray.

OMAHA, June 16.—A freight train on the Union Pacific railroad ran through the Poppillion bridge last night, throwing the engine and eight cars into the stream. Trains were delayed considerably.

One hundred and fifty Indians, who crossed the railroad track near Ogolalla Station the night of the 14th, were pursued by Major Mills and a company of the 3d cavalry, who captured ten head of horses, all their camp equipage, 45 packs of robes, and a large lot of dressed meats.

A shooting affray occurred this afternoon at Omaha Barracks between the proprietor of an eating-house and a negro employe. The negro wounded the proprietor by dealing him an ax, who shot at him twice, one shot taking effect between the eyes. It is impossible for the negro to live.

FORT MCPHERSON, NEB., June 16.—A party of Indians suddenly appeared at Cottonwood Springs, near Burk's ranche and two miles west of this post, this afternoon and wounded a citizen who was herding cattle for Mr. Waite, a beef contractor. A larger party of about one hundred Indians also appeared at about the same time at the mouth of Morrow's canon, seven miles west of here. Two companies of cavalry are in close pursuit from this post. Will probably be able to give more particulars to-morrow or when the cavalry returns.

CINCINNATI.

Man Killed—Manufacturers and Inventors—Louisville Canal Improvement.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—A freight train of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line railroad ran into a hand-car near Maurice Station to-day, instantly killing James Dugan.

A convention of delegates from the manufacturers and inventors of the North American continent, for the consideration of the great questions in which they are mutually interested, has been proposed to be held here about the time of the industrial exhibition occurring Sept. next.

Hon. Job E. Stevenson, of the Second Ohio District, is here on business connected with the improvement of the Ohio canal at Louisville.

THE TURF.

Races at Jackson, Mich., and Boston.

JACKSON, MICH., June 16.—The second day of the horse meeting was well attended. The track was in fair condition. The 2:30 race was won by Grey Eagle, of this city, who took the first, third and fourth heats. Fastest time, 2:32.

The second race was won by Young Champion, of Kalamazoo, who took the second, third and fourth heats. Fastest time, 2:34.

BOSTON, June 16.—At Mystic Park to-day Lady Augusta beat Charley Green and Bill Butler. Best time, 2:32¾.

W. B. Whiteden beat Hotspur, Brace Prince, and Western Girl, Hotspur taking second heat. Time, 2:33¾, 2:34½, 2:36, and 2:38¾.

NEW YORK.

A Brief Biography of the New Attorney General.

He is a Sort of Cheap Edition of Alex. H. Stephens.

The Reason Why He was Selected as the Successor of Mr. Hoar.

Princess Editha Montez in a New Role.

She Charges Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin with Robbing Her of $4,000.

The Red Stockings Regaining their Prestige.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Amos T. Ackerman is a native of New Hampshire, but for the past thirty years has been a resident of Georgia. During the war Mr. Ackerman was by no means unfavorably disposed towards the Confederacy, but with the initiation of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction took sides with ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown in favor of an acceptance by the State of that plan, and a reorganization upon it. On the assembling of the Georgia reconstruction convention, he accordingly appeared as a delegate, and was influential in the deliberations of that body inside the hall, as ex-Governor Brown was outside. Between the two the violent factionists of the convention were kept in check, and the league of the carpet-baggers and negroes, which in every other of the reconstruction conventions throughout the South had full sway, was overpowered by arraying against it the home reconstruction, or, as it is otherwise termed, the scalawag element.

On the legislation of the body Mr. Ackerman exercised a marked influence, and, in some respects, the changes brought about by him, in the constitution of the State, are considered, in Georgia, to be a decided improvement. This is especially the case with the judiciary article, which is understood to meet the warm approbation of the bar throughout the State, a circumstance of some importance in this connection, as touching the professional merits of the Executive nominee.

As a lawyer, Mr. Ackerman is possessed of considerable local reputation for soundness, construction, accuracy, and acuteness, though not distinguished for the higher attributes of address and eloquence. In person he is slim and spare; in countenance, somewhat resembles Alexander H. Stephens, having the same general appearance of large, prominent dome head, small, peaked lower face, and is about 54 or 55 years old. From his persistent advocacy of the Congressional plan, and all the more so that this advocacy, by reason of his ability, has been effective, Mr. Ackerman is in very bad odor with the great body of the people of Georgia, and has, on several occasions, been made the recipient of marked evidences of that feeling, though never actually maltreated. Personally he has the manners of a gentleman, a consideration mentioned from the peculiar impressions which prevail in Georgia circles in this respect have had much to do in producing the ill-will toward him which has resulted in his elimination from office.

Taken altogether, however, Mr. Ackerman cannot be regarded as a distinguished or even great lawyer, but the assignment of the Grant's requirements were doubtless such as to leave no great margin for selection. It is evidently his purpose to have Mr. Hoar's mantle fall on some man of fair report among the bar who, having an identification with the South, will not be obnoxious to censure, and, in this view, the selection of this new unknown is about as good as the nature of the case admits.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

Quite a sensation was created in this city to-night by the announcement that Editha Gilbert Montez, better known as Princess Editha, the pet child of Lola Montez, by Heyes, who falled utterly as a lecturess in Steinway Hall the other evening, had obtained a warrant for the arrest of the lady-brokers, Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, for detaining four thousand dollars of property she had deposited with the female firm for safe keeping. The facts of the case are as follows: The Montez alleges that on the 26th of May she left with Woodhull & Claflin for safe keeping a three-stone solitaire diamond ring, the gift of Leopold, of Belgium, to her mother, of the value three thousand dollars, and two five hundred dollar bills. On the sixth instant, the day after her lecture failure, she demanded her property of Mrs. Woodhull, and was refused. On Saturday last she was again denied her property, and then applied to Wm. F. Howe, the criminal lawyer, for redress. He obtained a summons from the Supreme Court requiring Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin to appear and show cause within thirty days, which summons, in usual course, was served on one member of the firm to-day. Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin deny that the lectures ever deposited any such property with them, and an interesting trial is expected.

BASE BALL.

The game between the Red Stockings and Resolutes was played on the State fair grounds, at Waverly, this afternoon. The game was called at 2:30 p. m., Mr. Glover, of the Empire club, of Hoboken, acting as umpire. The Red Stockings won the toss, and sent the Resolutes to the bats. The playing of the Resolutes throughout was much better than was expected, many predicting that they could not score a point. The playing of Brady, a substitute for Butler, and a members of Action Hall College, was particularly fine, far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of his friends. The playing of Greatland, on the contrary, was poor. He succeeded in making many bad muffs.

On the part of the Red Stockings, the best hit was made by Wright, while Farrow took the palm on the part of the Resolutes. The Red Stockings fully sustained their reputation and played their best, as they always do. In the latter part of the game Allison, having hurt his finger, changed places with McVey, without, however, affecting the result of the game. About one or five thousand people were present, but good order was maintained during the entire game. The time of the game was two hours and forty-five minutes. The following are the innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Red Stockings	1	1	4	5	3	4	1	2	1—22
Resolutes	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2—7

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The money market was easy at three to five per cent. on call, and seven to seven and a half per cent. for prime discounts.

The Government bond market was strong and advanced.

The steamship America sailed to-day for Europe with $129,000 in specie.

The gold market opened at 113¾, advanced to 113¾, and closed at 113¼.

The stock market was quiet in the morning, but advanced sharply in the afternoon, and was very active at the close. The strongest stocks in the list were the Northwest preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, New York Central, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Erie.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LAST MISSING STEAMER.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are not alarmed for the safety of the Henry Chauncey. It is known that the steamer connecting with the Chauncey outward has arrived at San Francisco on schedule, so that there is no doubt the Chauncey arrived safely at Aspinwall. The Chauncey would not leave Aspinwall for New York until the regular San Francisco steamer, Constitution, had arrived at Panama, and delivered her passengers and freight to the Chauncey. There is no news yet of the arrival of the Constitution at Panama, but the officers of the company believe that both boats are safe, and that the detention is due to some derangement of the machinery of one or the other.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.

Joseph Butts, a notorious Western thief, was arrested this morning, with two accomplices, by Detective Tally, of the Central office, charged with the robbery of twenty thousand dollars from the Central National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. Sheriff Frazer, of Cleveland, has been informed of the arrest, and will come to this city to secure the prisoner.

SPEECH OF RED CLOUD.

Cooper Institute was crowded at noon today by people anxious to hear the remarks of Red Cloud and look upon the Sioux chief. Peter Cooper presided, and made a speech favoring conciliatory measures towards the Indians, and denouncing the late warlike policy of the Government. Red Cloud spoke through an interpreter for about half an hour. He said:

Reports of the doings of the Indians were all one-sided. There is some good in us, although you are told we are murderers and thieves. We have given you all the land we had, but now we have no more. My dear friend, we want you to help us with the Government. The Great Spirit made us poor and ignorant, and you rich and wise. We have children to raise, like you, and we want you to help us raise them. In 1859 the great father made a treaty with us that we should keep our country open for fifty-five years. We respected the treaty. We never committed depredations until troops were sent and killed our people. Goods were sent us frequently, but reached us only once. Soon after, the Government took away the only good man [Colonel Fitzpatrick] we ever had. The Government said we should go to farming. Some of our people went to Fort Laramie, but they got very poor. We only want peace and justice, and we sent to Washington for that purpose, and that is the reason we are here now. In 1868 we signed treaties brought by men, and as we were ignorant we did not know their contents. When I went to Washington the Great Father told me what the treaty was and what we had signed. I then said that I had been deceived, and that the interpreter had deceived me.

CONVICTED.

James Keenan was to-day convicted of shooting Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the Irish American, on the 28th of February last, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years by Recorder Hackett. Meehan has recovered from his injuries.

BREADSTUFFS FOR FRANCE.

All the available shipping in port is being rapidly taken up for Havre for the transportation of breadstuffs to France. A steamer of the National Line was to-day put on for Havre, and in ten minutes all her freight room was engaged.

PRINCESS EDITHA MONTEZ

has sued Woodhull & Claflin for the recovery of three thousand dollars in money which she says she deposited with them.

STEPHEN MASSETT,

a Wall-street broker, and nephew of James Pipes, has disappeared in consequence of unfortunate speculations, in which he lost $150,000.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Erie Railroad Company continues to war against Vanderbilt and the New York Central railroad by a further reduction of freights and passenger rates. First-class fare to Cincinnati is reduced to $17; to Louisville, $21. It is expected that the Vanderbilt lines will make equal, if not greater, reductions. Frederick A. Lane, the legal member of the Erie triumvirate, arrived yesterday in the French steamer St. Laurent.

BOGUS MONEY.

George S. Browsley, claiming to be Deputy United States Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., was arrested yesterday, charged with being a dealer in counterfeit money. In his possession was found $5,000 in counterfeit United States currency.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE,

of Illinois, sailed to-day in steamer America for Europe.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Squire Newberry has recovered $2,500 for loss of jewelry from his store during the July riots of 1863.

THE SAENGERFEST.

Second Day—The Grand Concert Last Night.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The grand concert was inaugurated to-night with great success. The audience was immense. All the seats were filled and standing room was soon occupied. The audience certainly numbered 15,000. The managers now see that they built the house too small. In the vicinity of the hall the music was greatly subdued, and from the center to the entrance so many persons were uncomfortably situated that there was a general rush early in the evening, to secure seats enough to prevent hearing satisfactorily.

The grand orchestra consists of 60 violins, 20 violoncello, 16 double bass, 16 French horns, 8 trumpets, 2 tubas, 1 kettle drum, 1 bass drum, 1 timpani, 4 bassoons, 12 oboes, 6 trombones, 6 flutes and 4 clarionets. The chorus consists of 1,200 voices.

The concert commenced with "Columbus," by the grand orchestra, which was well received, but scarcely produced the enthusiasm that was expected. "Aturuesnythe," executed by all the members of the band and the full orchestra, was splendidly executed and received enthusiastic applause. When Mrs. Edmund Dexter came upon the stage she was greeted with demonstrations of enthusiasm. She sang a selection from Handel's Messiah in a manner which secured immense applause. Next came Wenzel Kopta, from Prague, who is now delighting New York audiences. He sang in a concert for the violin in E, by Mendelssohn.

The performance of Ropta to-night was superb. Die heimath, dedicated to the North American Saengerbund, by Prof. Fischer, royal Prussian musical director, at Hanover, sung by the author and conductor of the band, Carl Retter, and dedicated to Mr. Grant, was also rendered in a manner which secured immediate applause. The concert for piano, executed by Mrs. Dexter, of Cincinnati, was rendered in a public. March Night and Salanius, by all the singers, were both excellent.

Mrs. Dexter, for the Shadow Dance, quite won strangers and friends alike. Her perfect articulation could be distinguished and heard in the most remote part of the house. In response to an encore she sang "Thou Art so Near and Yet so Far."

Another grand concert to-morrow night. Dr. Herman Vogel, the distinguished photographer of Berlin, is here attending the festival.

At the concert on Saturday night the Louisville Frohsinn, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Wooster Mannerchors, Cleveland Gesanguerin, Columbus Mannerchor, and Arion Des Moines, of St. Louis, will participate.

MASONIC.

Sublime Council S. R., Thirty-third—Knights Templar.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, whose name and jurisdiction of the United States, commenced its session in this city yesterday, and will close to-morrow, after conferring the degree on several candidates. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Josiah Hayden Drummond, M. P. Sov. G. Com.

T. Corwin, P. G. L. T. Com.

Clinton Freeman, P. G. R. of State.

Herman Ely, G. R. Sec. Gen.

Nathaniel Brodstreet Shurtleff, G. R. K. of archives.

Samuel Croker Lawrence, G. R. Captain of Guard.

Eldridge Gary Hamilton, G. R. Master of Ceremonies.

Homer Stanley Goodwin, G. R. Marshall Genera.

Hebert Harris Foss, G. R. Stand Bearer.

Deputies of the Supreme Council—Abner Bourne Thompson, for Maine; Wm. Burrell, New Hampshire; Sam'l Crocker Lawrence, Massachusetts; Nathan Hamma: Gould, Rhode Island; Charles William Carter, Connecticut; Orrin Welch, New York; John Shirville, New Jersey; Anthony E. Socier, Pennsylvania; David Burnham Tracy, Michigan; Enoch Terry Corson, Ohio; John Caron, Indiana; V. L. Hulbert, Illinois; Alvin B. Ames, Wisconsin.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 16.—The procession of Knights Templars to-day numbered 1,000, and was witnessed by probably 15,000 visitors, in addition to citizens. Gov. Geary was among the spectators at the banquet.

BOSTON.

Fearful Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed and a Large Number Seriously Wounded.

PORTSMOUTH, June 16.—A fearful railroad accident occurred on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, between Royal Junction and Athal, to-day. A train going west broke through a bridge, Mr. Johnson, of Fitchburg, the pop-corn man, and two others were killed. John Murphy, seriously wounded; William Elliott, baggage-master, seriously wounded; A. Doolittle, of Gardiner, leg broken; A. S. Whitcomb, mail agent, seriously wounded; Miss L. L. Butterfeh, of Royalston, injured in head; Wm. Foster, injured in head; Master Thomas Jones, head slightly injured; P. G. Young, Nashua, slightly; Alice B. Mather and Mrs. Sally Fish, slightly wounded; Jones, fireman, seriously wounded; Mrs. Charles Dean, slightly; Angeline Latters, slightly; Hattie King and infant, faces hurt.

R. Waterman, while assisting at the wreck, had his leg hurt. Surgeons are on hand, and every attention is shown the wounded. The engine and three cars are wrecked.

BASE BALL.

Match Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The match game of base ball at Dexter Park to-day between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and Forest City, of Rockford, created intense excitement. From twelve to fifteen thousand people were present. When the clubs arrived they were greeted with great cheering. The White Stockings went first to the bat. The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
White Stock'gs	15	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	4—28
Forest City	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	3—13

Crover, catcher of the White Stockings, injured his right hand badly before the game began, and in the fifth inning was struck by a bat which accidentally disabled Esther hand. King, center field, was substituted in his place, who, in the same inning, was struck in the eye by a ball, which closed it up, and he was obliged to go through the balance of the game with one eye closed.

CLEVELAND.

Unitarian Conference—Medical Association.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—The annual meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference was opened last evening with a sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer. The conference will remain in session during the remainder of the week. A large delegation is present.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Medical Association is now being held in this city. The attendance is large.

Taxing Salaries of State Officers.

BOSTON, June 16.—Judge Clifford decided in the U. S. Circuit Court, that Congress had the power to tax the salary of a State officer.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

COMMERCE.

MR. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportation of European, Asiatic, and Australian merchandise to interior cities of the United States and across the continent.

The substitute provides only for the transportation of goods in bond across the continent.

MR. CORBETT made a statement, in correction of a newspaper report of the amendments of the Committee on Commerce to the bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. He stated that the amendment of the subsidy had been reduced to three hundred thousand dollars, and was to be given on condition that the Australian colonies gave a similar amount.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution pledging the faith of the Government to a harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the proposed ship canal, to be ready for use on its completion, provided the entire expense to the Government, for such breakwater and harbor of refuge, shall not exceed two million dollars, and that said ship canal shall be forever free to the vessels and property of the United States.

MR. CHANDLER, from the same committee, reported without amendment a bill to repeal the act of March 17, 1800, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

PENSION BILL.

MR. DRAKE, member of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the invalid pension appropriation bill, stated that the House of Representatives, after being informed of the appointment of new managers on the part of the Senate, had, contrary to parliamentary courtesy, reappointed their original managers. The committee did not feel disposed to submit to what they considered an indignity put upon the Senate by the House, and therefore asked to be excused from further service. The committee were excused, and Morrill, of Maine, and Nye and Stockton substituted in their places.

CONFEDERATE ORDNANCE.

MR. WILSON called up the bill granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument in Poughkeepsie.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill was made general by authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments where not detrimental to the public service. The amended bill passed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the naval appropriation bill, and gave notice of his intention to press the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MR. PATTERSON called up the House bill to establish the Department of Justice. Passed.

THE FRANKING BILL

came up as the regular order of business. After a long discussion, Mr. Stewart's motion to postpone the subject till next session was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 27.

MR. DRAKE'S amendment, continuing the present provisions of the law relative to the free transmission of newspapers, was adopted—ayes, 36; nays, 17.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment continuing franking privilege to persons upon whom it was especially conferred by law, to the Executive Department and Agricultural Department, remarking that his object was to limit the franking privilege from all members of Congress, and from postmasters.

MR. SUMNER gave notice that he would move a substitute for the entire bill.

Without a vote upon the amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

MR. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the duties on coal, to be put on the free list. In this form: Bituminous coal and eyery other kind. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Cuban resolutions. The first vote being on Mr. Logan's amendment, to construe the neutrality laws so as to give both parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, consistent with the law of nations, the morning hour not to be conceded to the government of Spain. Rejected; yeas 77, nays 101.

The main question was on the substitute offered by Mr. Bingham. Pending the vote, Mr. Maynard moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Rejected—yeas 85 to 94.

MR. BINGHAM'S substitute for the resolution reported by the minority as an amendment was agreed to—100 to 17.

The next question was on substituting the Bingham amendment for the resolution reported by the majority of the committee. On the question to agree the yeas and nays were 93 and 68 nays. The yeas and nays were called for. The substitute was agreed to. Yeas, 108; nays, 86.

MR. CHANDLER then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

The resolution, as amended, was then with Elder A. Shaw's amendment, which is the form in which the resolution has passed.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. KELSEY, from the Conference Committee on the pension appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree, the Senate insisting on striking out the appropriation for the removal of pensioners from the Mississippi Valley, and agreeing to pay them to be paid out of the naval pension fund, which is kept apart in the Navy Department, and the House insisting on limiting the paid like all other pensions, and on the naval pension fund being covered into the Treasury.

After considerable debate the Conference report was agreed to—yeas 66, nays 89—and insisted upon its position.

Before the announcement of the vote it appeared that Mr. Bingham, whose name had been recorded, had not been in the hall while the vote was being taken, and some one had voted for him, an incident which drew forth remarks from the Speaker as to the vicious habits in connection with taking the yeas and nays, and an expression of the hope from Mr. Brooks that they would not hear any more about New York repeaters. [Laughter.]

PAT. WOODS.

MR. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Patrick Woods, now in custody for an assault upon a member of the House (Porter), to Richmond, there to testify in a murder case before the Hustings Court, and after he so testified to bring him back to Washington. Agreed to.

UTAH CENTRAL R. R.

MR. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company right of way through public lands for the construction of a railroad from Ogden City to Salt Lake City. The bill was passed.

TERRA BUENA.

MR. WHEELER also reported a bill granting the island of Terba Buena, on Government Island, in San Francisco Bay, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus, provided half the island shall be reserved to the United States for fortifications and military purposes; and nothing in the bill shall impair the lawful or equitable rights of private parties to the island.

MR. KNOTT moved to amend by requiring the payment to the Government of two millions of dollars. He was informed the island was worth five millions, and if put up at sheriff's sale to-morrow the first bid would be one million, and he thought if there was any corporation on earth able to buy and pay for it, it was that enormous corporation.

MR. HOLMAN moved to table the bill. Negatived—65 to 96.

MR. KNOTT'S amendment was rejected—75 to 91.

The previous question was seconded.

During an interruption in voting Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to allow $6 per day to registers and shorlds in the Fifth Military District. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the Senate amendments to the bill defining the duties of pension agents, &c., were non concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

The House then adjourned, the Speaker stating that the Yenba Buena bill would remain the business in the morning hour, until disposed of.

VOTE ON CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the vote in detail on substituting Mr. Bingham's amendment for the majority resolutions:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Asher, Atwood, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Brooks (Mass.), Buckley, Bullington, Burchard, Butler (Penn.), Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clark (Ind.), Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cowden, Cowles, Dawes (Mass.), Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Dunlap, Durell, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferry, Fisher, Garfield, Hale, Harris, Hawkins, Hoopis, Hill, Hoar,

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The railroad track from Madisonville to Hopkinsville is to be laid with the fish-bar rail and joint.

Col. Bush, of Hancock, and J. W. McPherson, of Christian, are candidates for Congress in the Second District.

Midshipman W. P. Conway, of Owensboro, recently passed his final examination at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

There is to be a centennial celebration at Camp Knox, Green county, on the fourth day of July. It was settled just a hundred years ago.

W. A. Zeigler, agent of the United Life and Fire Insurance Company, Covington, at Cattlettsburg, absconded the other day. He was in debt and couldn't pay.

Captain Edward A. Graves is a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. It is understood that he will abide only the choice of a primary election, when the people vote direct who shall be the candidates.

The sugar mill of T. F. Hollas, Esq., about fifteen miles from Paducah, was blown up on last Friday while in operation. The mill and houses were blown to pieces. Five persons were knocked down by the explosion, but fortunately no one was hurt.

We learn from the Hickman Courier that a portion of the Democracy of Fulton county met at the court-house at Hickman on last Monday, and passed resolutions ratifying the nomination of the Hon. Wm. Lindsay for Appellate Judge in that district.

The hail storm of Friday did considerable damage in the vicinity of Owensboro, killing young chickens, turkeys without number, and ridding corn and plants very seriously. Some of the farmers represent it being the most destructive in its character they ever witnessed.

Two men, Marshall and Reed, charged with stealing horses, were fired on by the sheriff and posse of Barren county, near Glasgow, the other day, and Marshall was fatally wounded. Dave Underwood, and his son J. R. Underwood and Quin Foster, were arrested for harboring the thieves.

By the proclamations of the Governor elections have been ordered to be held on the 1st day of August, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Hon. W. B. Lindsay, Senator from the counties of Hickman, Fulton and Graves, and Hon. Joseph Lewis, Representative from Barren.

A fire occurred in the dry goods store of R. C. Monks, Paducah, Sunday morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who broke open the back door and fired the store in two places. The fire was discovered by a number of the police and put out before doing much damage. The stock in the house is insured for $8,000.

Hon. J. B. Woolfolk, of Meade, A. P. Harcourt, of Spencer, Wm. Johnson, of Nelson, Gen. Frank Wolford, of Casey, Wm. B. Read, of Larue, and Wm. H. Cheif, of Green county, are suggested as candidates for Congress in the Fourth district. It is not known whether Hon. J. Proctor Knott desires a re-election from that district.

At an election of the stockholders of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad held in Owensboro on Monday, June 6th, the following gentlemen were chosen directors, to serve for one year, viz: James Weir, S. D Kennedy, Camden Riley, D. M. Griffith, R. H. Taylor, J. W. Belt and E. C. Berry. Total number of shares cast 15,818. The greater number of the board elected were members of the last directory.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Hen cholera is afflicting Atlanta.

Miscegenation is common in Memphis.

Cotton and corn are doing well in Florida.

Black bears are plentiful near Center, Ala.

West Point, Ga., had ripe peaches on the 1st.

Ice is only ten cents per pound in Albany, Ga.

A boat club has been formed in Columbus, Ga.

The Texas papers are reporting roasting ears of corn in abundance.

Albany, Ga., is so healthy that it is proposed to cut up a grave-yard into building lots.

Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, is recovering from what was feared by his friends to be his last illness.

Colonel Dan. R. Russell, an old resident of Carrollton, Miss., and former Auditor of State, died a few days ago.

The Rev. J. C. Maple, late of Owensboro, Ky., has taken charge of the First Baptist Church, of Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. W. B. Perry, who emigrated from Tennessee to Texas in 1839, died in Colorado, Texas, on the 7th, of consumption.

The Governor of Virginia has decided that under the constitution magistrates are not entitled to commissions from him.

H. H. Helper has announced himself as a Conservative Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth district of North Carolina.

A Mr. Ayers, a son of Dr. Ayers, of Tippah county, Miss., shot himself dead a few days since. He had been in the dry-goods business.

General T. L. Price, who has been lying dangerously ill at his residence in Jefferson City, Mo., for several days past, is now convalescent.

Some malicious scamp placed a lot of nails in the valve of the Germania steam fire-engine at Charleston the other day and the machine naturally refused to work.

Three Pennsylvanians have made arrangements to establish in Savannah, Ga., a large manufactory for the making of chemical soaps of every description and quality.

A young lady of high standing in Savannah, Ga., the other day entered a drug store and purchased and swallowed a dose of strychnine. Remedies were instantly applied and her life was saved.

The Mt. Carbon coal company have purchased the farm belonging to Mr. Kerman, of St. Louis, located near Wittenberg, Perry county, Mo. The price paid for this farm is some $20,000.

The proposition of the City Council of Mobile, by a vote of all the members of the two boards except three, to vote the bonds of the city to the amount of $500,000 for the purpose of laying Nicolson pavements has been defeated by the popular vote.

The Cleburne Chronicle of Johnson county, Texas, says: "The number of cattle driven from Texas this spring is almost beyond calculation. Our friend Coldharp, living seventeen miles north of this place, informs us that over 200,000 head of cattle have passed his house this spring, going north."

The proposition to build a great air-line railroad from Columbus via Lagrange and Rome, Ga., connecting at Chattanooga with the great air-line from Cincinnati and the Northwest, thus making the shortest route from that section of the country to the seaboard, extending down by Bainbridge into Florida, is creating unbounded interest among the intelligent people and capitalists along the whole line.

Two big Middle Tennesseans, the other day, started off to Zanesville, Ohio, with a few hundred dollars in their pockets to purchase young short-horned cattle at a celebrated stock farm near that town. The cold they fixed eyes on was put up at two thousand dollars and knocked down at four. The Middle Tennesseans gathered up their mouths for a whistle, thrust their enormous fists into their breeches pockets and sloped. They arrived home without a short-horn.

A gentleman named Satterwhite, seventy-two years of age, was in Columbus, Ga., the other day, and stated that when he was twenty-six years old he formed one of an escort of a regiment of 1,300 cavalrymen to General Lafayette when he passed through Columbia, South Carolina. He says in the regiment there was not a man nor a horse under five feet high. They were halted a mile and a half from Columbia, and thence to that place the ground over which Lafayette walked was completely covered with carpets.

A successful fair closed at San Antonio, Texas, last week. The Express of last city has a glowing account of the display. Potatoes, three to the pound; cabbages, four pounds each; onions, nearly a pound each; pine-apples; tobacco; Norway oats; Texas beans; preserved fruits; clover-seed; wild flowers; beautiful needle-work; pictures; boots, shoes and saddles; gold and silver work, very fine; Guinea pigs; silk worms in every stage; hedge-grass and lager, and "a thousand other articles" were on exhibition.

Rev. Josiah Lewis, Jr., the accomplished professor of Greek at Emory College, has been appointed by Bishop Pierce presiding elder upon the Atlanta (Ga.) district for the balance of the year, in place of Rev. A. G. Haygood, who goes to Nashville, the seat of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, to discharge the duties of Sunday school secretary, including the editorial supervision of the Sunday school literature of the church, to which position he was elected by the late General Conference. This arrangement will not interfere with Professor Lewis' duties at Emory College.

A witchcraft case recently occurred in St. Charles county, Mo., the parties to which were all negroes. "Uncle Nelson" had died, and "Dr. Jones" declared that he had been bewitched to death by "Uncle Ed. Talley." The doctor also performed certain ceremonies on the body of "Uncle Nelse" with frogs and lizards that roused the negroes of the neighborhood into great fury, and they determined to kill "Dr. Jones." They went to the old man's cabin armed with guns, threw him out on the ground in front of his door, bound him with a rope and then contemplated him in the woods and tied him to a tree, where they were on the point of executing him, but were interrupted by Mr. Earnest Dierker, who happened to pass just at that time and made them release their prisoner.

The reply of Gov. Stevenson to the late communication of the Hon. Thomas L. Jones will be found on the third page of this morning's Courier-Journal.

So we are not to have a Radical break-up over the Cuban question after all. Mr. Bingham's compromise was adopted yesterday, and that ends the difficulty for the present. The Independent Radicals, headed by Mr. Monton, have had to eat humble pie.

The long-threatened dissolution of the Cabinet has begun at last. Hoar's agency is over. He is Attorney General no longer. The great explorer has penetrated the South and unearthed an obscure Georgian by the name of Ackerman. We are told that Ackerman was born in New Hampshire; that he is 53 years of age; that he has lived 20 years in Georgia; that he was a Grant elector and is a Bullock Radical. There is nothing pleasant in this record, but Ackerman can hardly be any worse than Hoar. Other charges are rumored. Perhaps the whole affair may end, Grant included, as a case of spontaneous combustion.

Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, says in a card just published: "I have learned that two or three papers published out of this State have asserted that I had gone over to the Radical or Republican party. As my position seems to be thought of sufficient consequence to merit public notice, I will be greatly obliged to you to say that the statement is a sheer fabrication. I have neither done nor said anything to afford ground for the allegation, and no tolerably informed man in the State could insinuate that he believed it without being guilty of wilful falsehood. The statement seems to have originated with the editor of the Sentinel, published at Raleigh, a paper not more remarkable for its scurrility than for its malice, meanness, and mendacity. Such papers as have alluded to the subject will, I hope, in fairness, publish this note."

The Mayor submitted two very important messages to the General Council last evening. That which refers to our streets, and in which the Nicolson pavement is recommended, claims additional consideration as the result of official observations recently made in the principal cities of the West, where this peculiar patent has been successfully tested. The subject itself is one of urgency, for already the streets of Louisville are a sight to see. They are at once a ruin and a disgrace to us. They must be reconstructed, and, as we have often said, the work should be done thoroughly and well. In general, we incline to the use of wood, and have been impressed, as our readers will be, by the remarks of the Mayor on the Nicolson pavement. The message referring to the Sunday laws is judicious. Mr. Baynes takes a practical, common-sense view of the case which will be generally approved.

The Philadelphia Bulletin is but just to the character of Dickens' works when it declares that we may pass from book to book, and find that his unfailing warfare upon the vices and follies of humanity, individual and congregate, is based, not upon any mere human standards of conventional morality, but upon a clear realization of a future responsibility and of the cardinal truths of that revelation which the whole Christian world recognizes as the only infallible standard and guide for humanity. Charles Dickens never intruded religious sentiment into any of his works. But wherever the situation of his story called for the expression of the highest motives that should actuate his characters, or supply to them the best comfort in sorrow and death, or the purest joy in their happy days, there the great novelist did not hesitate to give that expression in words of such simple, hearty earnestness, that it is impossible to deny either to the man or to his works a reverent regard for the best principles of religious truth.

The old soldiers of the war of 1812 had just as well abandon all hope of having pensions voted them by Congress. They ought to have known from the start that such a hope was absurd. As they were neither lured into the service by the offer of immense bounties nor drafted into it when the offered bounties no longer possessed the power to lure, they could be guilty of no greater absurdity than to suppose that Congress will ever grant them pensions. It is true the House of Representatives did pass a bill not long ago giving each of the old veterans who is in indigent circumstances a pension of about eight dollars a month, but it seems to have been intended as a sort of legislative joke —a joke that did not pass the Senate, and that probably never will. The Second Auditor of the Treasury complains that these old soldiers are writing to him from all parts of the country on the subject of their expected pensions, and he wants them to stop it and go on with their whittling for a Congressional recognition of their early services to the country, as they have been doing for so many long, weary years. Neither the Treasury Department nor Congress wants to hear anything more from them about pensions or the like—unless they will come forward with plenty of money and pay for what they want as other people do, and the sooner they find it out the more they will save in stationery and stamps.

The Situation.

A genuine ray of dawn, and not a delusive flash of northern lights, seems to have penetrated the eastern sky at last. It was significant that the season was begun by a Democratic victory in Connecticut and that this was speedily followed by another Democratic victory in New York. The day thus broken in the natural quarter, will widen and expand, and grow brighter as it travels westward. Everywhere that the Democratic party has cut itself loose from its obsolete prejudices, it has won. The country wants peace and the Republicans refuse to give it what it wants. The people must therefore look to the Democracy. There is but one issue and that is the final settlement of our internal troubles upon the broad principle of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Under this generous provision of peace we shall have light and equal taxes, a sound currency, and a truly national spirit. It is the deliberate resolve of the intelligence of this country that no man, white, red, brown or black, shall be denied his legal, civil or political rights. On this impartial, non-proscriptive basis, the party of the future, which must be the party of peace, will stand. The Democratic party most nearly approaches the true ideal. Hence the cheerful prospect which stretches out before it, and which will continue to stretch out before it, increasing in cheerfulness and extent, as the party realizes its mission of peace through magnanimity and tolerance towards all mankind. The Republican party is losing its hold upon the people, because as they have progressed in moderation it has progressed in radicalism. The people are honest, sober and generous. They desire to persecute nobody. A proscriptive organization cannot last, and ought not to last, in this country. Society will settle itself as soon as our legislation is purged of its class distinctions, and the leaders who possess the sagacity to see and the courage to act on this idea, will succeed to a power and influence never surpassed in human affairs.

The Mississippi Levees.

On the 2d of June Senator Harris, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking measures by the General Government to rebuild the levees upon the Lower Mississippi river which were destroyed during the late war; and that said committee have leave to report at the next session of Congress, by bill or otherwise.

Perhaps there is no subject of more consequence to one-third of the people of the United States than this. Some facts presented by Senator Harris should be widely circulated.

The Mississippi valley, he tells us, embraces two-fifths of our national domain. The river and its tributaries afford a water carriage of more than 16,000 miles, forming a system of river navigation unequaled in the world, and with a commerce which is so immense as to startle the imagination. In 1860 the foreign commerce of the United States was $760,000,000; but in 1865 the trade of nine cities on the Mississippi and its tributary, the Ohio, was $747,000,000, and the annual commerce of the Mississippi valley is now estimated at $2,000,000,000. The products of distant farms and forests come from the far North, and the products of inland mines and factories and workshops are expected to come in untold quantity and variety in the future. Cotton and sugar and fruits in turn go up the river, and the products of distant foreign lands are transhipped to the interior. It is thus linked in fortune and interest to millions of people, and whatever adds to its wealth and security, or to the area of its soil, adds to their resources as well.

Senator Harris very truly argues that the restraint and sole direction of this mighty stream is too important to the country to be left to private caprice or partial and conflicting State legislation. During the war it was thought that the control of the Mississippi held the Union together, and that control was gained and the river kept open at a fearful cost of treasure and blood. The lower Mississippi, for over 1,200 miles, flows through alluvial soil, easily disturbed and displaced. Its floods are of long duration, kept up by the early and later rains along its many tributaries, and the melting of the snows far above the falls of St. Anthony and along the sides of the Rocky mountains and the Alleghenies, all meeting and mingling, piling one flood upon another and pushing the accumulated mass of waters toward the gulf. It is a yearly occurrence for the river to rise fifty feet above low-water mark, and for weeks to keep at that hight. Once in three or four years it sweeps up above even this level, and its force is destructive and resistless. The great flood of 1837 was fifty-six feet above low-water mark, and its damage to crops counted millions of dollars, saying nothing of risk and loss of life. No season is safe from these perils. Annual in the spring and summer, they often come in autumn to utterly destroy our crops. The peculiar formation of the river bed adds to our troubles, as the low lands slope downward from the river and are thus still more liable to overflow. This slope is very gradual, but water finds its level with ease and rapidity, and thus flows back over broken levees or low banks with added force. The alluvial soil is easily dissolved and held in solution, and as easily deposited by every change of a strong and varying current. The force of this current sweeps along and deposits sand and gravel, as well as the finer alluvial, and thus come frequent changes in the river bed.

By careful scientific experiments, it is estimated that the sediment is to the water by weight as one to fifteen hundred, and by bulk as one to twenty-nine hundred. Like experiments on the Rhine, the Po and other rivers in Europe flowing through alluvial soils, and on the great flood of the Asiatic Ganges, show like results and no very great variation. Besides the deposits along its bed, our river carries out to the gulf the mud and sand which have formed the delta, with its half-submerged soil, reaching out hundreds of miles south of the original gulf shores. Each year it is computed this great stream carries to the gulf a bulk of soil a mile square and nearly three hundred feet deep. The lowlands in Mississippi and Arkansas and the river bottoms and swamps of Louisiana are submerged far and wide by the overflows of these great floods, and the bayous that wind their way through the marshes are filled and swollen by these waters, and set back over the adjacent regions, until no spot of ground is left for miles whereon man can stand. The total space over which the sweep of these floods extends is at least thirty-two thousand square miles, or twenty million five hundred thousand acres. The discharge per second at Natchez is estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand cubic feet at low water, and it swells to over one million two hundred thousand cubic feet at high flood, or over four thousand million feet every hour!

Some idea may be gained of the devastation and power of floods by the breaks in the imperfect levees and the body of water that some times rushes through these wide gaps. In the great flood of 1857 there were forty-five crevasses or breaks from Helena to New Orleans. One, ten miles below Helena, was three thousand feet wide and eight feet deep. At or near Warrenton the water flowed four feet deep and more than a mile in width from the main channel over the plantations and lowlands, and just above New Orleans a stream seven hundred and fifty feet wide and twenty feet deep poured over the region around that great city and flooded its very suburbs and streets. The discharge of all these crevasses was computed at twenty seven thousand cubic feet per second, or ninety-seven million cubic feet per hour, equal to a lake a mile square and eighty feet deep every day.

But it may be supposed that the lands thus overflowed are mostly worthless marshes and swamps that never can be reclaimed. While this is true of some portions, it is far from true of the greater part. It must be remembered that a large area now under cultivation is liable to damage by floods. The sugar plantations are mostly on low lands, and many cotton plantations also. The damage to the crop in the Tensas bottom, a fertile and cultivated region, estimated at $5,000,000 in a single year, will give some faint idea of the perilled products. A perfect system of levees, such as can be made practical, as experience in Europe shows, would relieve this sense of impending danger and add immensely to the wealth of the country at large.

☞ The Rochester Advertiser and Union says: "Driven from the public service and out of the country in 1862, under such a black cloud of condemnation as is here presented in the official action of a Republican House of Representatives, Simon Cameron turns up in 1870 a Republican United States Senator from Pennsylvania and the bosom friend and associate of U. S. Grant, elected to the Presidency by the Republican party in 1868! What is the explanation of the existence of such relations between Simon Cameron and U. S. Grant?" We really don't know what the explanation of it is, unless it lies in the old proverb that birds of a feather flock together.

☞ It is said that the King of Prussia and the Czar have had several interviews lately on the Schleswig-Holstein question." If they know as little about the question as the rest of the world, they must have been exceedingly embarrassed for want of something to say.

☞ A Washington paper says "the champion census-taker belongs to Cincinnati." But what cares she for champion census-takers? Since her darling base-ball club has had its crimson heels knocked from under it the very name of champion makes her feel sick all over.

☞ It is, indeed, fortunate that Cincinnati, in the midst of the calamity which Brooklyn has so remorselessly inflicted upon her, has the great Saengerfest. We shall now see whether or not it be true that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

☞ Cincinnati sees, as Rome did, her glories one by one expire. It was but the other day that she lost the Southern railroad, and now she sees the socks knocked from her Red Stockings by a vandal horde in Boston.

☞ General Farnsworth, of the Reconstruction Committee, now denounces General Butler as a scoundrel. Everybody else has been doing the same thing for the last eight or ten years.

☞ It is believed now that the Spanish Minister had very little to do, directly, with the President's message on the Cuban question—that he merely furnished the whisky that inspired it.

☞ The Queen of the West has long been immodestly lavish in the display of her legs. Let her now lengthen her petticoats and hide her Red Stockings.

☞ Brooklyn has very justly punished the Queen of the West for her slovenly habit of attempting to conceal her dirty stockings by drying them red.

☞ The Cleveland Leader heads a column of matter "Dickensiana." It might at least have deferred the outrage until after the funeral.

CITY ITEMS.

Seventy Acres Suburban Property.

To-morrow afternoon that handsome estate of Dr. J. A. Mooss located two miles from the city, near the Fair grounds, will be sold at auction, subdivided into lots of five to fifteen acres. Terms quite easy; reputation in one, two, three, and four years. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ First, Brook, and Ford street lots at auction, Monday, June 20, location unsurpassed, surroundings unexceptionable; exclusively healthy; a chance for everybody; only one-fifth cash required down, balance in one, two, three and four years.

☞ Spottswood, the residence of J. G. Bodge, located at Pewee Valley, will be sold at auction this afternoon, on arrival of the 2:30 train from the city. Free excursion tickets can be had at our office, Morris, Southwick & Co., 64 and 66 Jefferson street.

☞ The beautiful building lots advertised to be sold Monday, June 20th, are between Brook and Floyd streets, only three squares from the terminus of Jefferson, Second, and First-street railway, which will shortly be extended to the property. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Big Sale of Choice Lots,

Monday, June 20th, 1870. Plats of the property ready for distribution. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ There is no better place to make an investment than in property to be sold Monday, June 20th. Sale positive, title indisputable, and long time given. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Extensive Credit Sale

Monday, June 20th, of choice lots. The rapid growth of the city makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investment.

Choice Residence Sites

at auction Monday, June 20th. This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established.

The Old Spirit of Business

in real estate seems to be reviving, and there is, just now, a great demand for cottages in the southern portion of the city, east of Third street. As this is precisely the season in which to buy, many are taking advantage of the inducements offered.

☞ "Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. R. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Some two years since my health was feeble, also my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my present health and strength. I add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,

W. R. HIGGINS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wintersmith's medicines, the best remedies of the day, for sale by Saudek & Jones, druggists, corner Second and Green. jl7 d6

Boys' Clothing.

$15,000 worth of boys' clothing at reduced prices at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

☞ See advertisement of Marshal of Chancery Court, who sells on Monday, June 20th, several large and valuable building lots on Main, next Tenth, on First, near Walnut, running through to Ninth, and on Third, between Chestnut and Broadway. All of these lots are very desirable. jn17dts

Merchant Tailoring.

$10,000 worth of handsome piece goods to be made up to order "at reduced rates for cash." J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor, is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed. Gentlemen's underclothing and drawers at reduced prices, at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

HUGH BARCLAY, Jr., BANKER, Russellville, Ky. Special attention given to collections. ☞ Louisville correspondent, Citizens' Bank. my20deodim

$10 will buy a nice all-wool Scotch cassimere suit—coat, pants and vest—at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, 114 Third street. my29 d30

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTS & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. John Smidt, Charles Schwarts, Theod. Schwartz, F. Jaeger, Louis Schwarzkopf, Bankers in Europe, Cassalis for the South German States and Switzerland. Agents Hanseatic Imperial Bank.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—DAVIS.—At Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., June 16th, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., Andrew Williams, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mamie A. Davis, daughter of the late A. Davis, of Louisville.

DIED.

BUSEY—On the 12th inst., T. T. F. Busey, aged 61 years, 5 months and 16 days. The friends of the funeral will take place from his late residence, Grayson street, Second Eleventh, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati, St. Louis (Mo.), and Cairo (Ill.) papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOTTLED PARALYSIS.

This is the proper title of the horrible metallic hair dyes. Worse than the fate of Absalom may be the fate of those who use them.

ONE WHOLESOME PREPARATION

for changing the hair to any desirable shade from brown to jet black may be procured everywhere, viz: **Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.**

After careful analysis, Prof. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, has authorized the proprietor to declare, on his behalf, that it contains nothing deleterious to health. No other hair dye in the world has the like guarantee.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after drying. Try it. je15 deod4 wcwim

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Great One Dollar Sale!

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

Extraordinary sale of Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Dry and Fancy Goods, Tailors' Cutlery, Photograph Albums, Articles of Virtue, and an endless variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, both useful and ornamental, at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR each.

Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements offered. Send for circular. Address

C. C. CLOREY & CO., 193 Broadway, New York.

jel dtawlm

NEW BOOKS,

Published by SHELDON & COMPANY, New York.

Now Ready

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR.

Charles Reade's Great Story.

Put Yourself in His Place.

The Author's Edition.

Printed from advanced sheets, for which Sheldon & Co. pay Mr. Reade a very large sum.

I.

THE OCTAVO ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

With all the English illustrations, made especially for this book, and printed on tinted paper.

Price, bound in Paper Covers, $1 00.

It is the cheapest book for $1 00 that has been published for a long time.

560 pages. Price, bound in Cloth, $1 50.

II.

THE HOUSEHOLD EDITION

OF "PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE," small 12mo, tinted paper, uniform with Phinn, Dagnol & Co.'s edition of Reade's Novels. Price $1 00.

III.

The long-promised book, by Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York Independent:

SANCTUM SANCTORUM;

Or, Leaves from an Editor's Table.

One vol. 12mo., bound in Cloth, $1 50.

IV.

Mr. Spurgeon's New Book,

FEATHERS FOR ARROWS.

One vol. 18mo., tinted paper, $1 25.

SHELDON & COMPANY, 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the second district, subject to a Democratic convention.

jel deodd wcwtw

GENUINE

Vichy Water!

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government.

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. Use none but the genuine. For sale by

THOMPSON & CO., 79 Fourth street.

jel deodim

FINANCIAL.

TOURISTS AND CAPITALISTS, NOTICE.

Messrs. Gale & Co., Bankers, 140 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds, and Local Securities. Would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of Europe.

☞ First Mortgage Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R. Co. at 90¢ and interest, and the 7 per Cent. Shelby County Bonds at 80 and interest. jn17 d3*

MERCHANTS' BANK

Of Kentucky

No. 176 Main, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

In addition to a general Banking, Exchange, and Collecting business, special attention will be given to the negotiation of approved County and Corporation bonds.

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now offered at 85¢ and accrued interest. Full information in regard to this security will be furnished on application.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

jn13 We&Fsdtf

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. 20-YEAR BONDS.

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bond, under the first mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 186 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad 40 miles south of Louisville, to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Barlow, Ohio, Davies, Lyon, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous coal fields situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell, and Muhlenburg counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest lumber, and in many counties rich deposits of iron ore exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The company has a capital already subscribed in available city and county bonds and cash amounting to

$2,000,000!

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds will pass through the hands of the Union Stocks Trust Company, of New York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the bondholders. With the capital already secured, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very desirable and safe investment.

The price is 85¢ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., 41 Broad street.

HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad street.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., 40 Wall street.

New York, June 6, 1870.

G. W. NORTON & CO., BANKERS, LOUISVILLE, Agents for Kentucky.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

Dr. CUMMINGS has removed his residence to No. 99 Chestnut st., bet. Third and Fourth, north side. jel7 d3*

Removal.

On July 1st, we will remove to the house nearly opposite our present place of business, and now occupied by Messrs. Ball & Long, No. 19 north side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

O'HANNON & HASHAW.

Removal.

Julius Lehnert, practical gunsmith, has removed from Sixth street, bet. Jefferson and Market, to 201 Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth. jel5 d4

MEETINGS.

Louisville Lodge (No. 400) F. A. M. meets in stated communication, at Masonic Temple, this Friday, June 17, 1870, at 8 o'clock. A. Approp. attendance is requested.

By order W. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y. H. B. GRANT, Master.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

BUFF LINEN SUITS

In new shades, copied from imported suits, and

White Lawn Suits,

The LARGEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES at

MORRIS LEVI'S,

New Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

☞ Suits made to order at the same prices we sell our ready-made Suits and ready for delivery eight hours after order has been left with me.

jn28 SuWAFtf

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, durability, compactness and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all those respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold price before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which were testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a center-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent Pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the abovementioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability, and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co.	Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co.	Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co., Crescent St.	Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co.	Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co.	Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett	Waltham, Mass.
Wm. Ellery	Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co.	Boston, Mass.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

A descriptive circular, giving much useful information, sent to any address on application. No watches retailed by the Company. Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON, *Gen'l Agents,* 182 Broadway, New York.

Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

ap28 deod, Mo, We&Frim3 wcwim 24p14d3dpw

No More Wet Nurses

Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk, prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 569 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL, 139 East Market st. my19 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice—$20 Reward.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the recovery and delivery or confinement, so that I can get him or a black boy as substitute. He is about 18 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of light complexion, and about the usual weight for a boy of his age. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes when he left me, and wore a stiff black hat. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will be rewarded. C. MOSBY, Gothen, Oldham county, Ky. jel1 d3w*

Public Speaking!

Capt. Wm. Lindsay, the Democratic nominee, and Judge William Mc, the Independent Democratic candidates for Appellate Judge, have made the following joint appointments, at which they will address the people of the respective counties as follows:

Franklin, Simpson county, Monday, June 20.

Scottsville, Allen county, Tuesday, June 21.

Glasgow, Barren county, Wednesday, June 22.

Cave City, same county, Thursday, June 23.

Munfordville, Hart county, Friday, June 24.

Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Saturday, June 25.

Hodgenville, Larue county, Monday, June 27.

Clifton, Todd county, Tuesday, June 28.

Hopkinsville, Christian county, Wednesday, June 29.

Bowling Green, Warren county, Thursday, June 30.

Russellville, Logan county, Friday, July 1.

Litchfield, Grayson county, Monday, July 11.

Leitchfield, Grayson county, Tuesday, July 12.

Hartford, Ohio county, Wednesday, July 13.

Calhoun, McLean county, Friday, July 15.

Owensboro, Daviess county, Saturday, July 16.

Hawesville, Hancock county, Monday, July 18.

Henderson, Henderson county, Tuesday, July 19.

Morganfield, Union county, Thursday, July 21.

Marion, Crittenden county, Friday, July 22.

Smithland, Livingston county, Saturday, July 23. jel4 d3wtd

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 14,

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Considerable Orchestra.

Some idea of the composition of the monster orchestra which performed at the celebration of the Beethoven Centennial may be gained by examining the following list of instruments: First violins, 56; second violins, 56; violas, 30; celli, 40; bassi, 40; flauti, 12; oboi, 12; clarionetti, 12; fagotti, 8; horns, 16; trumpets, 6; trombones, 12; serpents, 6; kettle-drums, 4; making altogether about 324 performers.

II.

The Evangelical Alliance.

The topics of discussion in this body in New York will be: The state of religion throughout the world, Christian union, Christianity and its antagonists, the Christian life, Protestantism and Romanism, Christianity and civil government, Christian missions, and Christianity and social evils. These general subjects will be subdivided and discussed daily. Two thousand delegates will be present, three hundred of whom are from Great Britain.

III.

The Vanderbilt-Erie Fight.

The great three-cornered railway duel, between Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk, still progresses, and thus far has developed nothing but the doubts of each one of the belligerents as to the respectability and veracity of the others. Amidst all of this "you-are-another" business, Vanderbilt remains grim and confident, while Gould and Fisk simply watch the enemy, and the author of "Gone where the woodbine twineth" indulges in some of his choicest bon mots, and scornfully sniffs at the idea of Vanderbilt lending anybody respectability by being associated with him in business or otherwise.

IV.

Savannah Cigars.

The manufacture of cigars has, since the war, grown to be quite a feature in the business of Savannah. There are now five establishments engaged in supplying the Northern and interior demand for cigars, the quality being highly satisfactory even to the connoisseurs of the weed. This is but one of the branches of trade in which that stirring and charming Southern city has exhibited great energy and enterprise, and is doubtless owing to the large influx of German and English merchants there within the last few years, who have brought with them the thrift, intelligence, integrity and culture for which they are noted.

V.

Four in-hand.

A Professor Bowen, in a recent ponderous work on political economy, ominously lays down the law on the four-in-hand question, and says that Americans will not tolerate them. This is all bosh. We will tolerate anything a man has the money to pay for. In four-in-hands demagogues may think they see "imperialism lurking" in the near future, "ready to ingurgitate its hydra head," but their forensic thunderbolts will hardly prevent a mob of admiring sovereigns from blocking the street to see a four-in-hand pass, or prevent those who can afford it from belonging to the Jerome Four-in-hand club of New York, which is described by a Chicago man as "the acme of bliss to every fashionable turfman."

VI.

Gen. Beauregard vs. the Carpet-baggers.

The war for the control of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western railroad, between Gen. Beauregard and others, against Mr. McComb and others, has been terminated by the decision of the *quo warranto* case in favor of McComb and his party. As there is no appeal in suits like this, it is probable that McComb, with his wealth and the carpet-bag element he controls, will now run the road, while Gen. Beauregard and other old citizens are ousted. The decision will surprise no one, with the State swarming with such creatures as Warmouth keeps about him. The whole civil government of the State could be bought at a low figure. There is neither law nor justice for a Southerner in Louisiana under carpet-bag rule.

VII.

Vermont on Female Suffrage.

The vote of the Constitutional Convention of Vermont having been cast, with the exception of one, against petticoat-suffrage, it is fair to presume that New England, alarmed by the ill effects on the morals of women, as shown by the "Christian Sisterhood" in their speeches, resolutions, etc., has determined to give the movement the cold shoulder. So long as this political absurdity was confined to the ravings of the shrill-voiced apologies for women who screamed hysterically about it from the rostrum, and meandered incoherently in the "Revolution" on the injustice of "The Tyrant Man," the sensible and decent element of New England only laughed at the folly; but, when it was gravely presented to them as a political question upon which to act, they killed the thing "as dead as a door nail" by a vote which even the most sanguine of the masculine women and effeminate men could not but take as a significant rebuke.

VIII.

A Congregation Under Lock and Key.

There was a precious hubbub at Trinity Church, New York, last Sunday. Dr. Vinton, the Rector, gave orders that as soon as the services commenced the doors should be locked and no one permitted to come in or go out. The effect of this ecclesiastical bull may be "better imagined than described." Ladies who wanted like Sterne's Starling, to "get out," implored the grim beadle-Cerberus in vain; he was determined like "Casabianca" the small boy who wouldstand on the deck to die at his post, in spite of the prospect of being roasted; and turned a deaf ear to the appeals of Miss Flora McFlimsey and the indignation of Mrs. Gunnybags. Those outside who were late in coming to church clamored for admittance and besieged the doors; but "Mr. Bumble" thought of "the awful eye of the Rector," and wouldn't give a farthing. An amount of pious wrath, protests, and letters in the papers from members of the highly fashionable congregation wanting "to know you know," what legal or moral right Dr. Vinton had to thus convert them into criminals and keep them in durance holy without their consent. As Trinity is a "free church" (so called), not being able to leave when you want to, or being shut out and taking part in the services through the key hole, must be rather provoking and calculated to dampen religious zeal at the moment.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

RED CLOUD plays euchre.

DR. SHELTON MCKENZIE is writing a life of Dickens.

THE Motleys deny that they went into mourning over the Greek massacre.

A KNOW-NOTHING French doctor advertises that he will charge foreigners double.

MCFARLAND escaped from Chicago unharmed.

THE Chicago Times says Albert Edward Rob-nobs with the burlesque and limb actresses.

JAY COOKE has gone into summer quarters, having secured fifty millions acres of Government land through his pet railroad scheme.

D. M. HILDRETH & Co. have again leased and elegantly refitted the New York Hotel, which for years has been a favorite resort of Southern people.

THREE hundred Chinese passed through Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 7th, on their way to Kentucky.—New York Post. Which is probably a mistake.

BISHOP MCTYEIRE, who was quoted on skating rink tickets as indorsing skating rinks, now qualifies his testimony by saying that he spoke of the rink only as he saw it.

THE new English Naturalization act informs its readers that "disability" shall mean "the status of being an infant, lunatic, idiot, or married woman."

WARD the American filibuster, was believed by the Chinese to be the greatest General that had existed for two thousand years, and he is now worshiped as a deity.

A BOSTON reporter who went to the menagerie announced that neither the elephant nor the rhinoceros sleeps under a musketonet. He subsequently found employment in the show.

TWO continents demand that not a word shall be interpolated into the last work of Charles Dickens. The world wants it as he left it.—[N. Y. Standard, supposing "Edwin Drood" unfinished.

THERE was a whoop and a howl around the newspaper offices in Cincinnati when news came that the Red Stockings had defeated the Unions of Morrisania. The place is full of base-ball fiends.

THE "obsequious bowing and smirking and smiling of small politicians to the crowds upon either hand, with the vain hope of making an impression upon the popular heart," is mentioned as one of the incidents of the Cincinnati Saengerfest procession.

A JERSEY girl, picking up an artificial bug, as she thought, and finding it to be a lively cockroach, screamed and fainted. Her sister ran screaming for water down stairs, and fell to the bottom, and a young man in the hall ran to the street crying "Fire!" and, in leaping from the stoop, sprained his ankle.

THE man from China, as seen occasionally in the street, shows small and slight. An examination of the 186 who last Friday went up the river on the Bismarck would lead to the conclusion that the slightness of physical frame is the general rule; for there was not a large-sized or robust man among them.—[N. O. Rep.

DR. RANDOLPH KEIM (whew!) has written a book of 800 pages about a Sheridan campaign against the Indians. Notwithstanding the broad and sweeping appellative of the author, the Detroit Post has the temerity to state that, "considering the importance of the subject, it is to be regretted it did not fall into better hands."

A PENNSYLVANIA paper tells of a local preacher who has received for salary this year nothing but a curry-comb, a keg of varnish, and two dozen clothes-pins. Whenever his children cry with hunger he gags them with a clothes-pin, scratches their stomachs with a curry-comb, and lays on a coat of varnish.

THE "wickedest woman in Paris" is alive still, and in the person of St. Lazare. She was born in 1824, was arrested one hundred and sixty-six times, of which, among other offenses, nine times for robbery, seventy-one intoxication, three as a dangerous lunatic, three attempted suicide, one boxing a *Parisienne* on the harbway.—[Salt. Gazette.

AN Iowa paper having inserted an item relating that a woman of that State had helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat, and noticing the item copied by its exchanges under an evident misappreciation of facts, now explains that the way she helped was to stand in the door and shake a broom at him when he sat down to rest, and terrifying him in other ways.

THERE is a family near Lebanon, Ind., who "disdain to eat fresh meat. The old man never walks about the country, and if he finds a dead animal of any kind—dogs and coons being preferred—he carries it home and the family eat it. The boy goes about dressed like a girl, and every dog he can find he carries home to replenish the larder. They are not averse to taking chickens and pigs, and occasionally a step or calf, but their delicacy is in dogs, and woe be to the unfortunate canine that falls into their clutches."

THE July number of the Galaxy will contain an article from Mr. Welles, late Secretary of the Navy, giving "The facts concerning the surrender of the navy-yard at Gosport." This article is a defense on the part of Secretary Welles against some charges made by Thurlow Weed in a chapter of his autobiography published in the June number of the Galaxy. The Secretary of the Navy gives some interesting historical facts and public documents which have never before been published. The Galaxy also announces a new serial story on English and American society by Justin McCarthy.

THE fair sex of France have always been noted for their book-keeping. Not unfrequently, in rapidly making out your bill, in a hotel for example, you will experience the evidence of "double entry," which you will smile at, beg to have re-examined, and receive corrected, with a heart overflowing with apologies—the creatures sin with such grace. A master, like all Frenchmen, who only believe in the light of their gold watch and chain upon it, noticed his "pile" getting smaller by degrees. He marked some coins—they disappeared too, but his servant had them. Calling her to account, she admitted she had helped herself, and to show her "honesty" produced her account-book, in which every sou stolen was duly entered and dated, the total amount being 5,000 francs.—[Baltimore Gazette Cor.

MR. DICKENS probably owes his death to his American and farewell English readings, not the immediate cause, but the undermining blow in an unusually stormy, violent season, with exceptionably deep snow, while he was suffering throughout his excursion from a cold. To add to this his ideas of exercise were erroneous. He never walked less than fourteen miles a day while in this country, and this at a great pace, with an exhausted vitality, and in a climate to which he was unaccustomed. Mr. Fields, of all others, cannot forget the energy with which Dickens started on his daily "stroll." The pleasure, the delight of his companionship, the glowing warmth of friendship and sereneness cannot be quite obliterated the recollection of the feeling, the dreading sense that the giant mind was over-doing it. Mr. Dickens, in America, resolved himself into a tremendous machine, and wore himself out.—[N. Y. Standard.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE predicts that in the continuation of "Lothair" the many eminent persons of this time—such as Count Bismarck, President Lopez, Generals Lee and Sherman, Messrs. Blondin and Leotard, Herr Joachim, Madame Patti, M. Lesseps and Mr. Fechter—will be all preved to belong to the most illustrious of families on the Earth. It concludes: "We will not reveal any more of this exciting work—the demand for which will doubtless be unparalleled—further than to note that it contains a remarkable peculiarity respecting the doctrines of the Hebrew; for instead of treating the coming of the Jewish Messiah as prospective, it is hinted that he is now on earth, and has been for about sixty-five years." Commenting upon the Blackwood article, the London Telegraph (Israelite and Reform) says: "We need not, and we shall not, follow the labored steps of the writer into this part of his unprejudiced mind has been adduced to show that I need the rumor about the Burbridge conspiracy to damage his election, or in any way to injure him.

2d. As to Mr. Jones, I repeated a statement of his in reference to the above-named reconciendation, as I understood it. In this I am corroborated by the direct and unimpeachable evidence of two gentlemen, not to mention others of equal veracity. On the side of Mr. Jones stands nothing but his naked, unsustained contradiction.

Invidious reference has been made to my "early manhood." By the personal intimacy which for twenty-two years has subsisted between Mr. Jones and myself, he is estopped from instances of this kind.

I frankly acknowledge the errors and transgressions of my youth. They were great. For thirty-three years since, by a steady adhesion to every duty, public and private, I have done all in my power to atone for them. My generous countrymen have so far forgiven them as to elevate me to many posts of honor and confidence—member of the Legislature; of the constitutional convention; of Congress; Presidential elector; Lieutenant Governor; Governor; Senator elect, and yet never an allusion to the sins of a distant past.

Cheered by such indorsement, as in the generation gone by, so in future, I shall not change the course I have adopted,

"Nor bate one jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer
Right onward."

A duel I will not fight. For more than thirty years I have been a professor of the Christian religion. I am now chief magistrate of the State. Nobody can induce me to stab christianity or trample upon the majesty of the public laws which I am sworn to uphold.

J. W. STEVENSON.

☞ The Industrial exhibition at St. Petersburg is a fine affair. Among its curiosities is a pyramid of gilt pasteboard representing the volume of all the gold found in Russia from 1754 until January 1, 1870. The quantity was 43,938 pounds, worth 625,000,000, or nearly $500,000,000 in our money.

WM. GILMORE SIMMS.

Death of the Great South Carolina Novelist.

HIS LIFE, CHARACTER AND WRITINGS.

[From the Charleston News, 19th.]

The Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, D. C. L., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Ed. Roach, in this city, at about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Simms had been in delicate health for some time, but only a week before his death was well enough to join in an excursion down the harbor. His strength, however, rapidly failed him, and on Thursday night there was no hope of his recovery. He remained conscious to the end, his last words being "Not long." The bells of St. Michael's tolled yesterday, the solemn notes conveying to the whole city the mournful tidings of the death of him who was the ornament and the pride of the State he loved so well.

Wm. Gilmore Simms was born in this city on April 17, 1806. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Harriett Ann Augusta Singleton, was of a Virginia family which came early to South Carolina. While yet a child he was left an orphan, and was thrown upon his own resources. For this reason his regular education derived small aid from the pecuniary means of his family, and he had little classical training; but he acquired what was better, habits of close industry, and was soon the possessor of a vast fund of miscellaneous information. At eight he wrote verses, and at eighteen his self-acquired scholarship was already remarkable. No professor or college did for him one hundredth part of what he did for himself.

Mr. Simms' early years were destined to the study of medicine. This pursuit jumped not with his tastes, and he chose the law by preference, being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. Law, however, was too tedious for the acutely active mind of Mr. Simms, all whose inclinations lay in the direction of the pleasant paths of literature. A brief but satisfactory engagement was in the editorship of the Charleston City Gazette, a paper which opposed the doctrine of nullification. The Gazette was a failure, and Mr. Simms, its proprietor as well as editor, was a heavy loser. The effect was not unhealthy, for it caused Mr. Simms to devote himself in earnest to literature as a profession.

The literary *debut* of Mr. Simms was made in 1825, when he published a Monody on General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. A volume of his poems followed in 1827, and Early Lays was published in the same year. The warm reception given to his first efforts was highly gratifying to the young author, who immediately, for more than forty years, applied himself in close proximity to which his won fame for himself and honor for his native State.

The publication of Atalantis, in 1832, introduced Mr. Simms to the literary circles of New York. The next year the Harpers published his first long poem, and the story of a Criminal, which at once attracted public attention.

From this time, so uniform was his career, that a few words will suffice to give the events of his history. A second marriage, to the daughter of Mr. Roach, of Barnwell, his first wife having died some years before, made no progression to any high or peculiar merit, and do not claim to be, by any means, exponents of his powers and characteristics as a writer.

There are abundant evidences throughout the country of the industry, the energy and the more than in his poems, of power to accomplish vastly more than he has performed. Such a man of talent and skill in the arts of the practiced story-teller." In every home in South Carolina the romances of Mr. Simms have found a pleasant resting place. Well might Mr. Davidson write that while "Cooper has the advantage in characterization and plot, Mr. Simms has the advantage in the higher economy of action, variety of situations, and, perhaps, in literal truthfulness of delineation."

As a historiographer, Mr. Simms published just what he proposed—a readable history of South Carolina for the young, something of less "immemorial dust and dignity" than Ramsay, being fresh and nourishing of far less research than Rivers.

As a biographer, Mr. Simms produced four creditable volumes—enough in themselves to have made the reputation of a man of less note.

As a poet, Mr. Simms wrote very largely. Beside his long poems—Atalantis, the Cassique of Accabee, Donna Florida, and the Vision of Cortes—he wrote two dramas, and hundreds if not thousands of lyrics, sonnets, ballads, odes, idylls, canzonets, and other minor poems. Atalantis is generally considered the best of his narrative poems, as will be seen by the following extracts from an article published in the Southern Literary Messenger of May, 1851. The writer, who is a Charleston gentleman of great culture and admirable taste, says:

A scholar of no mean attainments in literature, and a cultivated critic withal, announced the "Atalantis" of Mr. Simms not unworthy of comparison, as a poem and a work of art, with the immortal "Comus" of Milton. The vigor and originality of expression, the fervor and richness of imagination, the brilliancy and the ease and command of language, the power and wide range of conception, united with the softer graces of deep and tender feeling, are the characteristics of this, which did ingulph "Atalantis," will also be found in the greater or less degree, to characterize all of the poetry of its author. We do not mean to say that Mr. Simms has not published poetical trifles, which possess no claim to merit, or no pretension to any high or peculiar merit, and do not claim to be, by any means, exponents of his powers and characteristics as a writer. But we do assert that

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily Courier-Journal mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

McFarland has returned to Chicago.

Customs receipts last week, $3,346,116.

Judge Bradley has returned to his home in Newark, N. J., from his Southern circuit.

Hon. Jno. A. Peters has been nominated for re-election from the Fourth Maine Congressional District.

The New York Canal Board has resolved to reduce the tolls on various articles of iron and steel to one-half mill per 1,000 pounds per mile.

In England breadstuffs are advancing rapidly on account of the severe drouth. Flour, which sold at 7 pence in dead winter, now sells at 9 pence.

In the New Hampshire Legislature yesterday Hon. Geo. W. Gove, of Concord, was elected Secretary of State, and Peter Sanborn, of Concord, State Treasurer.

One hundred and sixty-five acres of agricultural college land scrip, issued to Maine, was sold in Portland on Wednesday to G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, for $13,700.

The Republican Congressional convention of the Third Indiana district at Madison yesterday nominated Hon. Henry R. Pritchard, of Bartholomew county, on the first ballot.

Mike McCoole will go into training for his fight with Tom Allen on Monday, at the Asbury race track, St. Louis. His trainers are Dublin Tricks, James Maley and Joe Coburn.

Bids for $450,000 St. Louis water works bonds were opened at the Mayor's office on Wednesday, and the whole amount awarded to the National Bank of the State of Missouri at 90½ cents.

A letter in the Santa Fe Post, from Fort Stanton, reports the killing of two Mexicans by Indians near that place. The mountains are said to be full of hostile Indians, and serious trouble is apprehended.

Crop reports, received this week from two-thirds of the counties in Iowa, give glowing accounts of the appearance of crops of all kinds. Rains have prevailed, supplying the moisture previously needed.

The Maine State Temperance Executive Committee announce that the State convention be indefinitely postponed, the action of the Republican State convention being deemed satisfactory to the friends of temperance.

The suit of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, of Hoboken, against the executors of the estate of the late Edward A. Stevens, to determine whether the charitable bequests of her late husband, especially the gift of Stevens' building to the State of New Jersey, are valid, is indefinitely postponed, owing to the failure of the lower house of the Legislature to concur with the Senate in granting permission to the State to receive the gift.

Congressional.

In the Senate a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportation of European, Asiatic, and Australian merchandise to interior cities of the United States and across the continent was adopted. A statement was made to the effect that the subsidy for mail service between the United States and Australia had been reduced to $300,000, and that conditionally a bill was reported to repeal the act of March 17, 1869, repealing the same, so far as certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia. A bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments where not detrimental to the public service. The bill establishing a Department of Justice passed. The bill to amend, and then considered, Mr. Sumner giving notice he would move a substitute for the entire bill.

In the House, a bill reported abolishing duty on coal was referred. The Cuban resolutions were carried, when Mr. Bingham's substitute was adopted. The House failed to agree to the Senate amendments to the pacific railroad bill. Pat Wood was ordered to Richmond to testify in a murder case, in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. A bill granting lands to the Utah Central railroad passed. The bill granting the island of Yerba Buena to the Western Pacific railroad for a terminus. After some discussion the Speaker said the bill would remain the business of the morning hour until disposed of. The Cesal amendments, defining duties of pension agents were concurred in. A bill passed allowing $6 per day to registers and sheriffs in the Fifth military district.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

A Modification Suggested by the Mayor.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE COUNCIL.

The following is the full text of the Mayor's message on the Sunday laws referred to in the proceedings of the General Council:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith transmit a petition from a number of tavern and coffee-house keepers, which I have been requested to present for your consideration. It will be seen that they ask for a repeal or modification of the Sunday and 12 o'clock p. m. laws relating to their business. Under the ordinances as they now exist no one has a right to sell on Sunday even the common necessaries of life. The delivery of ice and milk is illegal, and such simple luxuries as ice-cream, soda water, and fruit cannot be purchased. Nor have boats and taverns the right to furnish their guests with wines or similar beverages on that day, even at the dining-table, according to the strict construction of the law; neither are they keep their bars open after 11 o'clock at night, regardless of the needs and demands of incoming travelers. While I shall exercise the power vested in me to strictly enforce all the ordinances of the city, believing it my duty so to do, whether their spirit meet my approbation or correspond with my ideas of justice or not, I feel bound to say that many of these ordinances, as they now stand, are in their very nature a dead letter; have from the time they were enacted been wholly inoperative, and are impossible of enforcement. I refer in a general way to those parts of ordinances the object and construction of which is to prevent intemperance in intoxicating liquors after 11 o'clock p. m. and on Sunday. While the object is a good one, it is, I think, impracticable of execution. The laws cannot trammel a man's motives or restrain his conscience. Indulgence in drink is something that must regulate and govern itself. It is impossible to close all the avenues that lead to the use of this bane. With all men this must ever remain a question of regard for personal dignity, welfare, and accountability to a higher Power than the city. I think it unadvisable also that the restrictions as to selling other articles on Sunday should be so sweeping. As society is constituted in cities as large as this, the needs of the poorer classes in particular are of such a nature and their means are such that their well-being would be materially affected, if they would not suffer, by a rigid prohibition of the Sunday sale of some of the necessaries of life of human subsistence. While I repeat my sense of responsibility will ever lead me to exercise all means to execute the laws as they are and will constrain me to use all the agencies under my control to enforce their observance, it is at the same time my opinion that certain modifications should be made. I think we can accomplish as desired ends—as nearly as in any other way—by a thorough surveillance of the conduct of those establishments where liquor is sold, holding the proprietors bound to enforce good order and promptly revoking their license when any disorder is tolerated, or the peace of the neighborhood disturbed; making drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the streets and public parks obnoxious, and punishing the same to the extent of the laws. Respectfully,

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Greenland Races.

There will be two trotting races at the Greenland race course to-day. The first will be mile heats to harness, best three in five—$100 entrance, track to add $100—closed with the following entries:

W. W. Abbott names g. g. Dick.
Samuel Bryant names black m. Kate.
A. Peacock names b. g. Rob Roy.
G. C. Shadburne names br. m. Mollie Buckner.

The second race is mile heats to harness, best three in five—$25 entrance, play or pay, in which the following horses are entered:

Samuel Bryant names b. g. Gen. Rousseau.
A. Peacock names b. g. Magregor.
G. G. Lundy names b. g. Roger Hanson.
Mort. Shane names g. m. Lizzie.

The races will commence at two o'clock p. m., and if the weather should prove favorable, there will doubtless be a large attendance.

The City Officers.

The Mayor has secured the building on Green street between Fifth and Center, adjoining police headquarters, for the use of the city officials, and next week the Mayor's, Tax Receiver's, Auditor's and Treasurer's offices will be removed to that building. The County Court room has been secured for the use of the Board of Aldermen, and the Chancery Court room for the Common Council. As soon as the officials remove from the present city hall, it will be torn down to make room for the new city hall.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Night.

The Members Disposed to Order the Nicolson Pavement.

The Sunday Laws and the Awning Ordinances.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1870.

Present—President Rubel, and all the members, excepting Dr. Gillen and Mr. Glen.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor, submitting the resignation of Dr. Lewis Rogers as a member of the Commission of Charities, and calling attention to the fact that Messrs. Gibbs and Curling had failed to qualify as measurers of brick and stone work, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution raising a joint session at 9 o'clock at the next meeting to elect a Commissioner of Charities and two measurers of Brick and Stone Work, which was adopted.

A communication was received from the Auditor submitting the monthly settlement of the Treasurer to June 1, 1870, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a petition from R. A. Robinson and H. C. McIlwaine in regard to the improvement of Preston and Shelby streets, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western district.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a petition from C. D. Jacob and others in regard to sewering Jefferson street between Second and Fourth, which was referred to the Committees on Sewers, Eastern and Western districts, each being a C.

Mr. Barret submitted a remonstrance from H. H. Monroe and others, against granting coffee-house license to P. R. Dorin, on the corner of Market and Eighth streets, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, Western District.

Mr. Gault presented setarate petitions from John J. Gaitright and others, in regard to the sidewalk improvements on Main street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District, and Engineer.

Mr. Gault presented a petition from J. S. Phibbs and others, praying the improvement of Twenty-first street, between Magnolia and Twenty-first-streets, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution, directing the Engineer to proceed at once to repair Portland avenue, from Twelfth to Fulton street, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. J. Tigert, $137 31, for repair of pumps.
Fire Department, expenses for May, 1870.
Advocate, $147, for printing.
Ledger, $246 40, for printing.
Courier-Journal, $346 40, for printing.
Courier-Journal, $447, for printing.
Chas. Schwing, $61, for sand.
R. Rogers, $91 50, for saddles for Engineer.
Union Cement Co., $115 50, for cement.
Inness, Sayre, & O'Bryan, $36 85, for castings.

CLAIM REFERRED.

Sisters of Mercy, $—, for attending sick.

Mr. Gault submitted a resolution directing the payment of a balance due to the police force on duty prior to the inauguration of the metropolitan police system, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District, viz:

An ordinance for improving a part of Eighth street, from High street to Montgomery street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Montgomery street, from Seventh cross to Ninth cross.

Mr. Guthrie submitted separate resolutions approving the Engineer's report in the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of Third street, from Kentucky to Shipp avenue.

Grade of Lexington street, from Seventh to Eighth.

Grade of alley from Fourth to Fifth and between Market and Jefferson streets.

Grade of alley from Market to Main and between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Grade of alley running south from Madison to the east and west alley between West and Eleventh streets.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to take steps to obtain ground to locate a public building, which was referred to the Street and Finance Committees.

Mr. Vissman submitted the petition of Wilhelmina Bergen, in regard to having the sewer in the direction of the House of Refuge, which was referred to the Joint Street Committees.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to remove all obstructions from Eighteenth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman introduced an ordinance from the Common Council for improving a part of Third street, which is bounded by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and Preston street to the front gate of the House of Refuge, which on motion, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Kaye, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, and Gault—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Barret and Byrne—2.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution accepting the terms of conveyance of a portion of the right of franchise of the Louisville Turnpike Road Company, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Kaye, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe and Gilbert—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Barret, Byrne and Byrne—3.

Mr. Vissman introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Kaye, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gault, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.—1 VIS.

An ordinance for improving the first alley east of Preston street, and between Lampion and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance for improving an alley from Vonderhide's case line, and between Chestnut and Kellar streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Brent (or wenzel) street, from the south side of Broadway to Dalinda's northward line, etc.

Mr. Vissman, from the S rest Committee, Eastern district, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for improving a part of Jackson street, from Laurel to Roseland, which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Vissman introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Kaye, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie, Gilbert, Gault and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate petitions from property-owners, praying that steps be taken to open Breckinridge street, from Fifth to Ninth, and Ward street, from Fifth to Ninth, which were referred to the Street and Finance Committees.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution, directing the Engineer to proceed at once to repair Portland avenue, from Twelfth to Fulton street, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the Engineer to proceed at once to repair Portland avenue, from Twelfth to Fulton street, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution,